



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1869.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late
Miss Gunning) entitled

The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1869, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of **PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.**

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers. It is much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road
dino.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do. Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

60 half boxes Roufett's CI-
GARS, warranted of the very first quality,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

**A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-
RIES, for sale.**

FOR SALE,

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,
with the improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various
parts of the town of Alexandria. They are
free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed
in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving
sufficient security, and will be made known
by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27.

THOMAS JACOB

Respectfully informs the public that he has
opened a

**CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER
STORE.**

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Wash-
ington streets, Alexandria, where he will al-
ways have on hand an extensive assortment
of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he
will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather
in the rough, for currying and will give the
best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners
Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE,

A Coach and two Strong Horses,

With a careful driver.

November 1.

2aw3m.

WANTED.

One hundred hogheads PRIME VIRGI-
NIA TOBACCO, for which cash will be given by

Lawrafon and Fowle.

December 1.

FOR SALE.

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, con-
taining 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket,
in the county of Prince William. This land
is now in the occupation of Mr. James Green,
who will shew the premises to any person
disposed to purchase. The subscriber hav-
ing much need of money will give a great
bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18

d281*

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hds. and bbls,

Clayed do. in boxes,

Coffee in bbls. and bags,

Old London Particular and Market Madeira

Wine, in pipes and half pipes.

Catalonia do in qr. casks,

Castile Soap in boxes.

A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the pub-
lic in general, that he has opened a shop
at the lower end of Union street, adjoining
Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose
of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities
needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit
a share of the patronage of a generous public,
and to assure them that any work in the line
of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any
on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description
executed in a neat and expeditious manner.
N. B. Those who favor him with their cus-
tom will have the advantage of receiving his
advice and attention in farriery gratis.

A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to
16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices,
and treated with kindness, and strict attention
paid to their morals.

September 5.

d1m2aw3m

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and
Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied
Mrs. Wilson

Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Ven-
due Store,

12 pieces Bennet's Cord Vesting,

10 do. Fancy Velvet Vesting,

4 do. Toilette do.

20 do. British Shirting,

300 pair Ladies Kid and Morocco Slip-
pers, &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December 3.

d311

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the first day of Au-
gust last, I gave my note at four months, for
the sum of 107 dollars and 30 cents, payable
to the exors of Anna Jackson, and by a judg-
ment of the circuit court of Alexandria there
appears due me a balance of 103 dollars and
65 cents, from the estate of said Jackson :
Therefore I give this notice, that I will not
pay my note of the first of August when it
becomes due; but am willing to go into a
settlement and will pay any balance or de-
mand that shall appear due.

his

William x Berry.

mark

December 2—3.

3*

LOST,

On Thursday evening last, at or on my return
from the fire company, held at Mr. Gordon's
tavern.

A Red Morocco Pocket Book,
Containing 1 one hundred dollar bank note,
of the bank of Potomac, and 2 lottery tickets.

Any person finding the same and returning it
to the editor of this paper, or the subscriber
shall be generously rewarded.

Wm. Weston.

December 3.

3t

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King-
Street.

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-
ness,
The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

Young.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-
ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with at-
tention. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the tenth and last edi-
tion of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, that it will be
extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,

for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
cially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable cha-
racters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or discountenance those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMBING WORK ei-
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-
founder business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 14.

City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS
and the PUBLIC in general, that he has
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,
called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,
lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to
keep up the high character which this Ta-
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-
on: and assures them that he will always
have an assortment of the best liquors and
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good
accommodations at the above house, on rea-
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on
the continent are regularly taken and filed at
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,
from one to twenty.

November 15.

ctf

Just received and for Sale by
the Subscriber,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Mens coarse and fine SHOES, very
large.

Womens and Misses Morocco and Lea-
ther do.

Boys coarse and fine do.

Childrens Morocco and Leather do of all
sizes.

A quantity of CHEESE that he can re-
commend.

Table FISH.

2 & 3 threaded COTTON for
CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTA-
TOES in bills.

And other articles as usual.

Thomas Patton.

November 15

7t

The Subscriber has on hand,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.

4 bales blue KERSEYS.

2 do. beaver COATING.

1 do. narrow CLOTHS.

1 do. blue do. 3

2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS

ALSO, ON HAND,

Madeira WINE in qr. casks.

COCOA in bags.

50 hds. Surinam MOLASSES.

QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.

SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19.

d

Washington and Alexandria Turn-
pike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and
Alexandria Turnpike Company are here-
by notified that the Fourth Instalment of Ten
Dollars on each share is called for by the Pre-
sident and Directors of the said Company, and
is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treas-
urer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day
of December next, agreeable to an act of Con-
gress, entitled "An act for the establishment
of a Turnpike Company in the county of A-
lexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,

G. DENEALE, President.

November 14.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Oca-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, a
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-

lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spe-

macetti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

d

Alexandria Daily Gazette, COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D. C.	D. C.
Coffee,	lb.	27	29
Duck, Russia	bol.	35	40
Ravena		18	20
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11	11 50
	box	4	5
Indigo, Spanish (flot.)	lb.	2 50	2 60
Molasses	gal.	45	50
Salt, coarse	bus.	90	100
fine		90	100
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9	10
Pepper		22	25
Pimento		28	30
Spirits, Brandy (French) 5th	gal.	1 50	1 75
Gin, Holland		1 40	1 50
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1 10	1 15
Antigua 3d		90	95
Windward		80	85
2d & 3d			
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	12	13
2d & 3d		10	12
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2	2
Hyson		1 10	1 20
Young Hyson		1 10	1 20
Hyson Skin		75	80
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2	2 50
Port		1 60	1 75
Lisbon		1 55	1 40
Malaga		1 10	1 20

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon	lb.	9	10
Beef, Mess	bb.	no sales	
Prime		no sales	
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	no sales	
Pilot		no sales	
Ship		no sales	
Candles, Mould	lb.	18	20
Dipt		16	18
Cheese		8	12
Cotton, Upland		19	20
Fish, Mackerel	bb.	7 50	8
Herrings		3 75	4
Flour, Superfine	4 25		
Grain, Wheat	bus.	75	80
Corn		45	50
Flaxseed		none	
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	14	15
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb	10	15
Hemp	cwt.	10	12
Iron, Barr	ton	120	125
Pork, Mess	bb.	no sales	
Prime		no sales	
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.	50	55
Whiskey		44	46
Sugar, New-Orleans	100	none	
Loaf	lb.	20	21
Lump		19	20
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	5	
Potomac		6	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	par
Potomac do.	96
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	18 per ct. cl.
Exchange on London,	105.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at W. GRAY'S Book-store, and
MARCH'S, Georgetown,
Price 37 1/2 Cents,
AN

ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-
FACTURES:

TENDING TO SHOW
That by a due encouragement of these essen-
tial interests, the nation will be rendered
more respectable abroad and more
prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the
plans proposed for extending his valua-
ble race of animals, for the benefit
of the country at large.

BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual
terms.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

TUESDAY, November 22.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a
repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Pope's Speech concluded.]

According to the course of reasoning adopted by the gentleman from Connecticut, the object of Great Britain in blockading the continent is not to starve it, it must therefore be to secure to herself the benefit of all the commerce carried on with the continental powers. In such a state of things, while those who were trading under the licenses of foreign governments were making their fortunes, the honest Americans, who would not consent to degrade their country by navigating the ocean under the protection of any government but their own, would be plundered by both belligerents. If we are to consider the belligerent nations as pirates, no longer bound by those principles of public law to which civilized nations have hitherto subscribed, and are prepared to purchase our rights on the seas, let us do it as a nation by paying them in gross and thereby place our citizens on equal ground. We are told we can carry on a considerable commerce with countries not within the scope of the decrees or orders of the belligerents—this argument is specious and captivating, let us examine it; for I feel as much solicitude as the gentlemen in the opposition to remove this embargo whenever it can be done with propriety—on this, as well as on the subject of an armed commerce, the gentlemen will pardon me for requesting information. If we remove our embargo as to Portugal and other places to which our trade is not interdicted, and by a law declare that our citizens shall trade only to those countries permitted by the belligerents, would not that be submission to their orders and decrees, and if we open our ports, and restrict our commerce to those countries, could we afterwards hope for a relaxation of the British orders of course? Would not Great Britain have every inducement to perpetrate such a state of things, which would afford to her the benefits of our commerce without its inconveniences? The gentleman from Connecticut has informed us that the object of the administration in adopting the present system, is to put down commerce and promote manufactures. If the administration has any concealed motive for this measure, I am a stranger to it. It is well known that it has been a favorite object with the present administration to pay the public debt, and it would be strange, indeed, that it should pursue a system which cuts off our only source of revenue. This conjecture of the gentleman is too improbable to require a serious refutation. On the policy of promoting manufactures I shall make but few remarks, as it will be hereafter a subject of distinct consideration. I have supposed that it would be sound policy in this government to diminish, in some degree, the inducements now held out to our citizens to embark in foreign commerce, and increase them to vest their money in the interior—the increase of manufactures would lessen our dependence on foreign nations, and render us more dependent on each other. There would be more intercourse between the people of the different states, which would tend to nationalise us, and give more strength and permanency to the American union. To what extent this policy should be carried I am not now prepared to say. A distinction has been taken between native and foreign commerce, or what is more commonly called the carrying trade. The policy of encouraging our citizens to participate in the carrying trade is one thing, our maritime rights is another. The gentlemen in the opposition complain that this measure bears peculiarly hard on the commercial states. On the subject of commerce, as all others of national concern, I am disposed to consider the U. States as an integer, and to forget the lines of partition by which we are separated into different states and districts, for the purposes of internal government—but as the gentlemen have contrasted the commercial with the agricultural states, I am willing to meet them. I had thought that this measure, if its pressure was greater upon one part of the country than another, operated more severely upon the growers of cotton than any other part of the nation, and they ought, if influenced by pecuniary considerations, to be the first to complain. The people I represent are an agricultural people, and I ask the gentleman of what importance it is to them whether their produce is carried in foreign or American vessels? For what are the agricultural people

now suffering, but to maintain our maritime rights? Sir, we are willing to discard all calculations of profit or loss, and make a common cause with our brethren of other states in defence of our national rights and independence.

It appears to me, sir, that the commercial people ought to be the last to complain. Our government has imposed discriminating tonnage duties, to give our own vessels an advantage in our own ports over foreigners. We have remitted the duties on foreign articles imported into the U. States, intended for exportation. Our government has evinced every disposition to foster commerce and maintain our maritime rights. We are told that the people are opposed to this measure. To the voice of a free people I shall always bow with reverence. But, sir, it ought to be remembered, that in this country the will of the majority must prevail—it is a fundamental principle of our government, and if we are to judge from recent events, a great majority of this nation are in favor of this measure. We are informed, and it has been intimated on this floor, that rebellion in the eastern states will be the probable consequence of perseverance in this measure. Are we to be driven from the course dictated by the public interest by alarms of this sort? Are we to be told by a minority that we must recede from the ground we have taken, that we must admit the government has not sufficient energy to enforce its authority, or that they will rebel. Will gentlemen inform us who they are that are prepared to erect the standard of rebellion against their own government on the very graves of the brave Bostonians who first raised the standard of American independence. They must be some new people, who have obstructed themselves upon our shores—they cannot be Americans—I will not think so unworthily of my countrymen. I believe the American people are generally attached to their government. I trust it is but the clamor of the moment, which will cease the moment the will of the government shall be decisively and constitutionally expressed. It has been frequently said that Great Britain is fighting for the liberties of the world, that she is the only barrier between France and universal dominion, and therefore that our weight ought to be thrown into the scale of England, to assist her in this mighty conflict. If our friendship is necessary to England, ought she not to entitle herself to it, at least to do us justice and respect our rights. Shall we submit to insults and indignities from Great Britain, to induce her to save us from subjugation by France? Shall we admit for a moment that we cannot maintain our independence? The gentlemen in the opposition have protested against submission; they have not declared themselves for war; if they are for it, I hope they will avow it; they have proposed no substitute. I am not prepared to say how long good policy will justify a continuance of the present system; but, sir, I am ready to declare that I will adhere to it until a better can be substituted. If it be true as the gentleman from Connecticut has informed us, that the most efficient means of coercing Great Britain is to effect her interest, and if it be true that our embargo will compel the West India planters to convert their sugar plantations into corn fields for subsistence, if it will produce a scarcity of cotton in Great Britain, or enhance the price; if, by a non-importation act we can deprive her of a market for a large portion of her manufactures, the present system, with the addition of a non-importation act, if firmly adhered to and well executed, may have the desired effect. When I cast my eyes over these states, and observe the freedom and happiness they enjoy, I feel constrained to pause, before I consent to take a step which will involve them in the calamities of war. When I consider the peculiar character of the contest between the two great belligerents of Europe, I feel very unwilling to be drawn into the vortex, lest the fate of this happy nation may become too closely connected with the destiny of one or the other of those contending powers. At the same time that I consider it my duty to make war the last alternative, I know the American people would prefer to meet it, rather than submit to a sacrifice of their national independence. The conduct of the belligerents, and the state of our country, furnish strong reasons for believing that the period is not distant, when this alternative must be accepted, if the present system should prove inefficient. I hope I have not, in the warmth of debate, violated that decorum, which the dignity of the Senate requires to be observed. I certainly have not intended it. I shall conclude with requesting gentlemen to reflect, that in this hour of difficulty and danger unanimity constitutes the basis of our national security.

(Debate to be continued.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 21.
FOREIGN RELATIONS.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Quincy followed Mr. Mumford in the debate. He entered at large into the subject of the embargo in a speech of about an hour and a half.

Mr. Dana said, he considered it unfortunate, if the doubt existed in the minds of members of this house which seemed to be implied by the resolution under consideration. Was it really a question whether the representatives of the people of the U. S. would bow their free necks to a foreign yoke? Was it to be decided by renewing the declaration of their independence? Once declared, Mr. D. said it was to be considered as a given point, that our independence should be maintained; and it was not always a sufficient reason for agreeing to a proposition, that it was truth. For himself, he had not supposed that much doubt existed on this point. Even the committee themselves seemed to have considered this declaration as unnecessary, for they say it might to some seem superfluous. He thought the real policy to be pursued by this country should be such as never to make this a question, and when it became a question a declaration in words did not do to the determination to resist aggressions on our independence. However, as the resolution had been submitted to the house, it became a question how it should be decided, and another question what was the import of it? In one respect he approved the resolution, because it was concise, and yet there might be a difference of opinion as to the terms of it. The questions now submitted to the councils of the nation were questions relative to our maritime rights; he knew not that any question existed as to our territorial rights. The language of the resolution was very broad, and he wished that it might be so varied as to be more specific and appropriate. With this view, that no doubt might exist of the import of the resolution, he moved to insert between the words *to* and *the* the words "abandon the navigation of the ocean in consequence of." This amendment presented a question on which he wished a decided expression of the opinion of the house.

Mr. Sloan said, he perfectly acquiesced in the amendment moved by the gentleman from Connecticut if one word more was added; and that was the word "longer" between the words *not* and *submit*. He for one thought that our rights were already abandoned and that they had been abandoned too long.

Mr. Dana said, that whatever had been his opinion of the past measures of the administration, he would not propose an amendment which would imply that the councils of his nation had submitted. Gentlemen who had favored these measures probably did not consider them as submission; he therefore could not consent to cast that reproach on them. The gentleman from New-Jersey he hoped would not consider it a want of attention in him; but, for these reasons he could not accept this amendment.

Mr. Bacon observed, that he had hoped, from the observations of his colleague (Mr. Quincy) that there would have been no objection to the adoption of this resolution as reported. What could be less exceptional than the resolution here offered that the United States would not sacrifice their rights, honor, & independence to the edicts of Great Britain and France? There was indeed considerable address displayed in the construction of this amendment. The declaration contained in the resolution was that the United States would not in any manner submit to the edicts. The gentleman wished to say that the United States would not submit to abandon the ocean, thus narrowing down the mode of resistance. The conclusion to be drawn from which was that they would not submit to the embargo which resisted those decrees. Instead of saying that they would not submit to the decrees the gentleman from Connecticut wished them to say that they would not submit to abandon the ocean. Gentlemen said that the embargo is an abandonment of the ocean. The gentleman therefore wished to entrap the house into a declaration that they would not submit to the embargo.

Mr. Taylor said it had been the desire of the select committee to present to the house a proposition which should leave out of view not only party feelings which were supposed sometimes to actuate the house and the nation, but any thing relating to the manner in which this resistance was to be made by the nation against the orders and decrees, alluding but to one object—the infraction of our neutrality by foreign nations—that the question should not be trammelled with war or no war, with embargo or no

embargo; but that it should appear to the world that there was a spirit in this nation determined to oppose the orders and decrees of the belligerents. It was not necessary that he should have stated this as his determination, for he had given an instance of it and so had the house, in passing the embargo law. A proposition was now bro't forward on which he must vote—what? That he would not abandon the ocean in consequence of the orders and decrees. He said that a temporary abandonment was not a total abandonment; and if by the former the house should think that they could force an observance of their rights, the measure would probably be resorted to. This however was a question for the decision of the house. Way then transpired this resolution with another proposition which was not connected with it? An apology might be thought necessary for proposing a truism to the consideration of the house; but it would be recollected that during the late session of Congress a colleague of his had come forward and demanded whether there was or was not a man in the nation who would submit to the belligerent edicts? From one quarter an appropriate answer had been made; from another quarter there had been no reply. And what had been the conduct of the latter? Had there not been a proposition made (by Mr. Livermore) at the last session to make war against one (France) and enter into connection with another (Great Britain)? This had been introduced; and would it not have been the most servile submission. This sentiment was not disavowed by the gentleman (Mr. Quincy) who had given them his opinion on this resolution, and travelled out of the path of his argument to vent his spleen against other measures which were not recommended to the house by the committee who had left it wholly with the house to say what measures they would adopt. Why should the house be made to decide on a proposition like this; when they had already adopted a measure (the embargo) which shewed their willingness to make any sacrifices for maintaining their right to the ocean? The complaints made by the gentleman from Massachusetts proved that the people had borne a great deal. Mr. T. said he had given a sufficient proof by his vote in favor of the embargo not to make it necessary for him now to say that he would not abandon the ocean, unless for such a time as, by affecting the rights of the belligerents, should compel them to abandon the nefarious project of laying under contribution our lawful commerce. Notwithstanding this disposition Mr. T. said, he could not vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut, as its adoption would evade the question which he wished to be taken on the principle of the resolution.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

From the New York Gazette, Dec. 1.

By an arrival from Havana, we have received from our correspondent papers to the 18th Nov. the most interesting news is that of the establishment in Spain of their new general government represented by two deputies from each of the thirteen provinces. The president of which province is the celebrated ex-minister Count of Florida Blanca, who enjoys and always has the confidence of the people. The Central Junta assembled at one of the royal seats, Aranjuez, distant a few miles from Madrid, and in the chapel of the palace each deputy at their installation took the following oath, on the 25th September last which was administered by the archbishop of Llodicea.

"You swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, and to our Crucified Saviour, whose sacred image you have before you, that in the exercise of your functions as Deputy of the Supreme, Central and Governative Junta of the Kingdom, you will promote and defend our Holy Religion, promote, and be faithful to the Rights and Sovereignities of our August King Ferdinand VII. the preservation of our rights, privileges, laws and customs, and especially the succession of the present royal family, and those prescribed by the same laws, and finally every thing which may contribute to the welfare, prosperity and happiness of these kingdoms, and amelioration of its customs, keeping secret what may be necessary to keep so, and preserving them from all evil, persecuting its enemies at the risk of your person, your life and property. Yes, I do swear. If you act thus may God assist you, and if not may he call you to an account for having sworn to his Holy Name in vain. Amen."

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW-YORK, December 1.

A letter has been received here, from Bilbao, of the 13th of September, stating that the city of Bilbao had been given up to plunder by the French army, which they carried so completely into execution that only one house escaped.

Arrived, brig Eunice, Dryburgh, 18 days from Havana. Left the ship Citizen, for New York in 10 days. Sailed in co. with a brig for Boston, and one for Portland. Flour 55 dollars. The ship A. E. I. capt. Baxley, for New Orleans, put into the Havana the 9th of November, in distress. The Spanish 74 San Lorenzo, was to sail for old Spain on the 12th November, with coffee, sugar and Specie; and a convoy was nearly ready to sail, of 6 or 7 ships and brigs.

RICHMOND, December 2.

The trial of John Moss, late assistant clerk in the Petersburg post-office, for robbing the same, took place yesterday before the federal court, now sitting in this city—the jury returned a verdict of GUILTY: he will receive his sentence to-day.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Letters from Ireland, via Philadelphia, state, that the most serious apprehension entertained in that country from the effects of the embargo, has been completely removed, by the arrival of quantities of flaxseed from Holland at 60 guilders (about 5 pounds sterling) per load. We had notified some time since, that the distress which prevailed in Holland, had compelled the government of that country to permit the free exportation of various articles of Dutch produce, and this appears to be one of the consequences of the relaxation.

[New-York pap.]

Senate of the United States.

FRIDAY, December 2.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to repeal the several embargo laws, and

On motion by Mr. Reed, to refer the said motion to the committee appointed on the 11th ultimo, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the several embargo laws, it was determined in the negative—Yeas 5—Nays 26.

On the question to agree to the original motion, it was determined in the negative—Yeas 6—Nays 25.

YEAS.—Messrs. Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Pickering, and White.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Badley, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gillard, Giles, Gregg, Howland, Kitchell, Matthewson, Milledge, Mitchell, Moore, Parker, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith, of Md. Smith, of N. Y. Smith, of Tenn. Sumpter, Thurston, Tiffin and Turner.

Mr. Gillard offered the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what provision ought to be made in case of the inability of the district judge of either of the districts of the United States to perform the duties of his office, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Adjourned till Monday.

A letter from an officer of the U. States standing army dated at Port Woolsey, on Lake Champlain, Oct. 23, 1808, says, "we have here two companies, one of infantry and one of light artillery; which are stationed on the bank of the Lake, about a mile from the Canada line, under the orders of the custom-house officers. Our sole business is in preventing smuggling. There is an immense quantity of potash and other property smuggled over the lines. The smugglers are very desperate and daring, always resisting where they have a chance. Our men have had several squabbles with them: one of our sergeants has been knocked down on his post; and another had two balls fired through his coat. It is not very agreeable to make war with our own citizens, but the laws ought to be obeyed, and you know it is our duty to enforce them."

[*Better to repeal them. Laws which require a standing army to enforce are unworthy a free nation. The American spirit must be degraded beyond all measure to permit their existence.*]

Ref.

"The people generally are not pleased with our coming here."

The Legislature of New-Jersey adjourned on Saturday the 26th ult. On the preceding Thursday, a Resolution was offered to both houses, that they be requested to use their endeavors to procure a repeal of the Embargo Laws. The yeas were 17, nays 20—all the democratic members voting for, and all the federal members against the Embargo—majority 3.

On Friday Mr. Dodd, of Morris county, moved an address (which had been drawn up) approbatory of the measures of the general government, and censuring the opposition thereto. Many alterations were moved and objected to. Mr. Pearson moved to strike out a certain part of the address. This Mr. Whitehead opposed, and it was sustained by 18 against 17. The address thus agreed to by a majority of one was ordered to be engrossed. It was sent to council for concurrence. Council refused to pass the address, unless the house acceded to the alteration proposed by Mr. Pearson, and after it was bandied backward and forward between the two houses IT WAS FINALLY LOST, and thus ended the farce. The violent men of the democrats upon this failure looked as if they had lost all their friends—the more moderate said they were glad it was negatived.

The wisdom of the Aurora.—Within the limits of the United States, we know not a man of such consummate vanity as Col. Duane, Editor of the Aurora. Scarcely a paper is issued from his office, in which he is not either predicting future events or boasting of the sagacity or wisdom of his predictions. In his paper of yesterday, we find the following:

"In the present state of arrangements between the United States and Europe; we should not be surprised if Mr. Armstrong were likewise to return home; his health has obliged him to spend much of his time at the Barbours Springs.

"As Mr. Pinkney will return from Europe in the early part of the year, we should not be surprised to learn of one of our frigates being employed, instead of the private vessels hitherto sent with dispatches; and thus perform a double service."

Now, we can inform this prophetic editor that in New York, 90 miles more remote from the seat of government than his residence, information was received three days ago that the armed vessel ARGUS, now here is ordered to be in readiness at a moment's notice to sail for France, for the express object of bringing Gen. Armstrong and his family. And it is here well known that she is taking in her sea stores. Quere—How many days will it be before Duane will boast of his skill in predicting this event?

(Commercial Advertiser.)

Fishery to Rent.

I will rent my Fishery on the Potomac river, about three miles below Alexandria, for the ensuing season. I have lately erected roomy and commodious buildings for carrying on the fishery upon an extensive scale. For particulars apply on the premises.

C. W. Valangen.

December 5. law 3t

EDUCATION.

JAMES SMITH intends opening a School for the education of youth, in his house next door to Mr. Thomas Preston's, lower end of Duke-street, on Monday, the 12th day of this month, and trusts that his capability is sufficiently known to render a long detail unnecessary. He respectfully solicits the citizens of the town for a share of their patronage, and trusts, by his endeavors to please and give satisfaction, that he will not want for encouragement. His prices will be moderate and according to the branches taught.

December 5. ddt

FALL GOODS.

By the Arno, via Baltimore, I have received Part of my Fall Goods, CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF Rose and Duffel Blankets, Broad and Narrow low-priced Cloths, Flannels, &c.

John Lloyd.

October 7. m w ftf.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

TICKETS in the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, now drawing, for sale at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, price Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, an election will be held at the Centre Mills, in the said county of Alexandria, on the third Saturday in this month, for three discreet and fit persons, to serve as Overseers of the Poor. At which time and place the inhabitants of the county qualified to vote, are requested to attend.

R. Mofs, D. M.

December 5.

The Celebrated and unequalled running Horse, POTOMAC,

(BY DIOMEDE.)

Four years old last spring,

WILL certainly stand at my stable in the county of Brunswick, to be let to mares the next season; the terms, &c. will be made known by the 15th of February next, or sooner, at which time the season will commence.

B. WILKS.

December 5.

To the Public.

FROM creditable information, I am induced to believe that general Ridgeley of Maryland, has, or intends to challenge, my horse Potomac, with his horse Post Boy, to run four miles heats, for ten thousand dollars. To satisfy that gentleman, I will meet him on half way ground, and run him four miles heats, Potomac against Post Boy, or any horse he may name; agreeable to the rules of New-Market; he the said Ridgeley naming his horse fifteen days before the commencement of the race; for said sum of 20 thousand dollars, at any time between this and the first day of January next.

B. WILKS.

The Editors as far to the northward as Baltimore, will please insert the above for two weeks, and the expence will be paid to their agent in Petersburg.

B. W.

To Rent,

ONE of the best stands in town for the flour and grocery business. Enquire of the Printer.

December 1.

3t

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED, Perships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool, Woollen and Cotton Goods, Which are opening for sale.

October 19.

d

FALL GOODS.

By the ship Arno, from Liverpool, I have received my FALL GOODS.

Joseph Janney.

October 6.

Stawff

REMOVAL.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Has removed his store to the Brick House lately occupied by Lewis Debits, esq. corner King and Union streets—Where he has on hand and offers for Sale—

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

Liverpool coarse and fine do.

Brown SUGAR in hhds. and bls.

Loaf and Lump do.

MOLASSES in hhds.

Green COFFEE in bags and bls.

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Madeira,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe and

Claret

Jamaica,

Windward Island

& N. England

Cognac BRANDY,

Holland GIN

WHISKEY in barrels

HERRINGS and SHAD in do.

Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE,

in casks

Harris's manufactured TOBACCO,

kegs.

CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt

COTTON, in bales

PLASTER of PARIS.

Pepper and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in

boxes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff

in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Lending,

lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwhe

Flour, for family use,

November 4.

TO RENT.

A convenient BRICK HOUSE, with the necessary out buildings, and the LOT adjoining, situated on the Little River Turnpike Road, four miles from Alexandria—at present occupied by Mrs. M. Atee, as a tavern. Possession to be had the first of January next.

George Summers.

Fairfax, Dec. 2.

law 3w

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by
James Kennedy, sen.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended **HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, prepared (only) at Lee's patent Medicine store, No. 56 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings. In several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. **WM. DEVENNEY,**
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, hypochondria, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions;

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion. The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store, New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,
The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.) Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lapse remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.
Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction; and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.
Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.
R. I. Taylor Esq.
September 24, 1806.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,
THAT the executors of James Russell, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE, Register.

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria City, in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of James Russell, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brashears.
Executors of James Russell.

November 4

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorized by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers.

The following is the Scheme:—

S C H E M E.		
1	Prize of	Dollars,
1	do.	5000
1	do.	3000
2	do.	2000
2	do.	1500
3	do.	1000
6	do.	500
20	do.	200
33	do.	100
70	do.	50
175	do.	20
500	do.	10
5250	do.	6
6065	Prizes.	72000
11935	Blanks.	
Sum raised,		15000
Expenses including commission to the Corporation		3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200	dols. to the first drawn Blank.
1 of 200	do. to 1st drawn blank after
1 of 200	do. do.
1 of 200	do. do.
1 of 200	do. do.
1 of 1000	do. do.
1 of 500	do. do.
1 of 500	do. do.
1 of 1500	do. do.
1 of 2000	last drawn blank.

From the above scheme it will appear that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.
N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

For Sale or Rent,

The three story Brick House, corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets—the house is 38 feet square, with a two story kitchen, smook and other out-houses, and adjoining on St. Asaph street a two story frame warehouse, 20 by 30 feet—the lot is 38 feet on Prince-street and 128 feet deep on St. Asaph-street.

ALSO

Several undivided LOTS to suit the purchaser, situate on Washington, Duke & Columbus streets.

LIKEWISE

About twenty acres of Land, lying on the Little River Turnpike Road, one mile from town. On the premises are a good dwelling house with necessary out-houses, and garden in a good state of cultivation, the remainder meadow. One hundred and sixty-four acres of Land, two and a half miles from Alexandria, on the Colchester road, part in wood, with two tenements thereon.

Korn and Wifemiller.

November 21.

FOR SALE,

A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and five children. No fault but having no employment for them.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 21.

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PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW WORK.

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY

OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
IN TWO PARTS:

1. French to English—2. English to French.

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND LANSAN STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

- 20 hogheads, } 1st and 2d quality
- 20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
- 7000 lb. Green Coffee
- 3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
- BB to No. 9.
- 10 bales Cotton.
- 10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
- 40 boxes Mould Candles.
- 15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
- 50 lb. Nutmegs.
- casks London refined Saltpetre.
- 5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Liebon, Tene, riffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogheads Cherry Brandy.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and casks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's Carrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Red Cards, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.